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THE BALLTOWN RIOT.  
A Detailed Story of the Trouble Between Whites and Blacks.

New Orleans, Oct. 29.—A special to the Picayune from Balltown, La., says that the race war between the blacks and whites, which started at a negro camp meeting at Duncan Chapel Sunday, forms a story of blood unparallelled in the history of the Pearl River Valley.

One white man is dead, another is dying, with a bullet hole through his stomach, and a third white man is badly injured.

Nine negroes were killed in the bloody affray, five men, three women and one small child. A dozen or perhaps more negroes escaped to the woods and swamps with wounds that are believed to be certainly fatal in the brush away from medical attention.

The dead, white: Joseph Seal, son of Willis Seal, aged 32, residence at Varando, La. Wounded, white: Clarence Thomas Elliott, aged 26, fatally wounded, now dying, residence Varando, La.; Edward Thomson, 45, shot through thigh and fleshy portion of leg, residence Varando.

Dead, colored: The Rev. Alexander Connolly, 50, pastor Duncan Chapel; Mary Davis, 30, his daughter; Clear Lott, 45, Julia Peters, 30, Lott's daughter; Mellon Peters, her child, aged 5; Amy Tony, 75, mother-in-law of Clear Lott; Lewis Duncan, 18, son of Helen Duncan; Thomas Parker, 24; Kid Beverly, 18 a turpentine worker from Georgia.

No one is able to estimate the number of wounded negroes who escaped the carnage behind the church. They scattered in all directions. Some are known to have been shot, but they have not been found. The conflict raged for half an hour. Those at a distance say the firing sounded like a battle between troops.

To the camp meeting negroes had come from 200 miles, all up and down the valley. Elder Duncan, of New Orleans, for whom the chapel was named, was present. On last Thursday the meeting opened with several hundred negroes encamped around the church in tents and in rudely constructed shanties.

One day previous to the camp meeting, when the negro, Bill Morris, had been burned at the stake near Balltown for an assault on Mrs. J. J. Ball, public feeling was at a high pitch.

Under these conditions the negroes gathered at Live Oak. There was trouble over a license and Clear Lott's tent became the center of contention. Some trouble occurred Saturday evening, but there was no bloodshed. It came up again Sunday afternoon when Constable Boon and a posse rode up to Lott's tent with a warrant.

Lott came out and is reported to have shouted with an oath:

"One negro has been burned, but a white man will be the next."

Wade Walker, one of the constables' posse, was struck over the head with a Winchester and then the slaughter began. The blacks fled from the frail wooden church, for it was no shelter from the rain of bullets. Lott retired into his tent, shooting and fighting. John Seal received his death wound.

Preacher Connolly was shot while standing in his yard. His daughter fell just inside the house. The other negroes around Lott's place kept up a steady rain of bullets.

Lott's old mother-in-law, his two daughters and the little boy fell in a heap inside the shelter. Sophie Lott saved her life by concealing herself behind the stove. Then she escaped and the men did not harm her. They were after Clear Lott. He was barricaded and the next move was to fire the place, which they did. When the fire forced him from under cover he appeared in the doorway and twenty rifle balls went crashing through him.

He fell in a heap headforemost on the ground. Parker and Beverly, both blacks, fell with him.

For twenty-four hours it looked as if a general uprising would wipe out the black race in Washington Parish. Over 1,000 armed men yesterday were at the scene of the battle.

Yesterday the negroes, who were left in a heap where they had died, were piled into their unmarked graves, dug near the charred remains of Lott's tent house. There was no ceremony. The minister and his daughter filled one of the holes, the women and child another, the men a third. At the same time prominent citizens held a conference, which was attended by Sheriff Simmons, and a message was sent to the negroes:

"Do you want any more?" was the query.

"No," came the reply.

This had a quieting effect and the negroes left the country. It is believed there will be no further trouble.

New Orleans, La. October 29.—Governor Heard today countermanded the instructions to Gen. Glynn to send troops to Balltown. A company of the Louisiana field artillery and a troop of cavalry had been in readiness all night and were about to start for the scene of the trouble when the governor's telegram came.

\$19.50 buys a \$25 Bicycle. Call on E. W. Vogel. Oct. 30—2t.

THE FIRE IN TIMMONSVILLE.

Property Destroyed Valued at One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Timmons ville, October 30.—The business portion of Timmons ville is in ashes. The most disastrous fire in the history of the town swept away thousands of dollars in a few minutes about 4 o'clock this morning. A stiff west wind was blowing, which made impossible any effort to stop the flames. The fire originated in the wooden building occupied by Smith & Dennis; spread rapidly, consuming in quick succession the stores of S. S. Carroll, R. A. Sims and Hill Brothers, and, crossing the street, burned as follows: Barber shop and warehouse of R. C. Saverance; store and warehouse, J. B. Harper; store and residence, occupied by M. W. Harrell, owned by Charles A. Smith; warehouse and other buildings of Charles A. Smith; warehouse occupied by Welling & Bonnoitt, owned by John McSweeney, and the whole brick block known as the McSweeney-Smith block, containing the Bank of Timmons ville, drug store of J. F. Culpepper and stores of R. C. Saverance, W. H. Lowman, Charles A. Smith, J. R. Ramsey, G. C. Johnson, L. Anderson, L. Lyons, A. J. Broom and Welling & Bonnoitt. Nothing was saved from the ruins.

The heaviest losses are about as follows: Charles A. Smith, stock 10,000, seven stores 10,500, residence 500 and warehouse 500; John McSweeney, three stores, hall and offices above, 7,500; R. C. Saverance, stock 8,000, warehouse 800; W. H. Lowman, stock 6,000; A. J. Broom, stock 5,000; L. Anderson, stock 5,000; Welling & Bonnoitt, stock 5,000; L. Lyons, stock 2,000; J. R. Ramsey, stock 1,000; J. B. Harper, stock 2,500; buildings 1,500; Smith & Dennis, stock 1,500, buildings 5,000; Hill Brothers, stock 1,500 building 800; S. S. Carroll, stock 1,500; J. F. Culpepper, stock 1,500, building 1,000; R. A. Sims, stock 1,000 building 800; G. C. Johnson, stock 500; Knights of Pythias hall, 1,000 fixtures, etc. 500; Timmons ville Guards armory, guns uniforms, 500; offices of R. K. Charles, insurance; telephone exchange and barber shop and fixtures, all a total loss. There is only a small per cent of insurance, as the brick block was considered safe.

Sensational developments have followed the fire and conclusive evidence has been obtained that it was the work of an incendiary. Warrants have been issued for Alva Smith and Frank Dennis, doing business under the name of Smith & Dennis. Dennis is already under arrest and Smith will be arrested to-night. The total losses approximate one hundred thousand dollars. The losses of the Bank of Timmons ville, building and fixtures, Masonic Hall and fixtures, are not included in the list given above.

Darlington Oil Mill Burned.

Darlington, October 30.—The large plant of the Darlington Oil Mill was burned today at 1 o'clock. The fire started in the gin, nobody knows how. The gin, the mill, several out-buildings the office building were completely destroyed. The engine room and one seed house were saved. The machinery will not be a total loss. The furniture and books of the office were saved by the employees.

The fire spread rapidly and defied the efforts to combat it.

The mill was independent of the trust, and R. K. Dargan was the manager. The capital stock was \$84,000. Included in the loss were 200 bales of cotton and one box car loaded with cotton seed on a spur track.

Help to Exporters.

Washington, Oct. 28.—United States Consul Frank D. Hill at Amsterdam, has sent the State Department extracts from a letter written to him by an American trading company of Amsterdam, from which it appears that one of the reasons for the small sale of American furniture and other manufactures in Holland and European countries in general is the slow delivery, owing to the absence of stock in the factories.

"As to European imitations of American specialties, we can state that they are not cheaper than American goods," says the letter, "and are of very bad workmanship. But we are sure, if we showed this people their faults and supported the home trade, they would work as well as manufacturers in the United States, and we would not need to send money three months before we saw the goods: on the contrary, we would pay three months after invoice."

"We have had an offer from a British house to take goods on consignment. The managers propose to send us stock and to pay for all advertising. That would be the way for Americans to do business. United States manufacturers do not understand how to treat European dealers. We never receive the goods at the right time; we also think, if we give bankers guaranty in New York, the manufacturers could take the risk of sending the goods payable against shipment documents in Holland, instead of New York."

"We do not think American exporters will ever be willing to send stock on consignment, but it would be to their interest to keep samples in Europe, and Amsterdam would be the right place being on the sea coast and the center of a neutral country."

"We are sure, if we could keep a permanent exhibition of American goods here large buyers of Europe would come to examine them and much trade could be done. We would be prepared to give American manufacturers every security."

Mr. J. S. Breece, a nurseryman in Cumberland county, has succeeded in crossing the Japanese walnut with the American pecan, producing a nut four times as large as the pecan. If the nut proves acceptable in flavor, etc., he will propagate the trees.

HARD FIGHT WITH BOERS.

Latter Defeated, but Left Their Mark—British Lost 83 Men.

London, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, October 28, says he has received reports of important fighting, October 24, near Great Marico river, when De Laere and Kemp attacked a British force and were only repulsed after severe fighting, leaving forty dead on the field, including Commandant Omstirkhousen. The British lost twenty-eight men killed and had fifty-five wounded. The Boers carried off eight British wagons. The republicans appear to have paid special attention to the gun as thirty-seven gunners and drivers were killed or wounded.

Lord Kitchener mentions a number of minor affairs and says this week's bag consisted of seventy-four Boers killed, sixteen wounded and 353 made prisoners. In addition forty-five Boers surrendered, and the British captured 471 rifles, 75,950 rounds of ammunition, 216 wagons, 530 horses and 8,000 head of cattle.

Pretoria, Oct. 29.—Commandant General Botha's recent escape from the British columns pursuing him was a close affair.

Gen. Jos. Remington marched on the commander-in-chief's quarters at night only to find that Botha had got off with a few hundred yards start, leaving his hat, revolver and papers behind. Ten prisoners, including Commandant Hans Botha, and former landrost, Schutte were captured.

Won't Repay Ransom.

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—The Turkish government is already preparing to resist the anticipated demand of the United States for payment of the ransom necessary to secure the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary. The porte denies all responsibility for the kidnapping of Miss Stone and maintains that the United States has no claim against Turkey and that, therefore, the latter is justified in refusing to recoup the United States for the money expended in her rescue. A high Turkish official this morning informed a representative of the Associated Press that the Turkish resistance of any claims would be based upon the contentions, first, that Miss Stone, although warned of the dangers of the road, insisted on traveling; second, that she did not notify the authorities of her intention, in order to obtain an escort which precaution even the foreign consuls always take when traveling in such outlying, insecure districts of the empire, and third, that the brigands who kidnapped Miss Stone and her companion were Bulgarians, and that the coup was planned in Bulgaria.

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—It is again rumored that Madam Tsilka, the companion of Miss Stone, and her child, born since her capture by the brigands, are dead.

Two More Regiments.

Washington, Oct. 31.—General Miles has recommended that the Eleventh cavalry and the Twenty-eighth infantry be sent to the Philippines. Two regiments are all that the secretary proposes to send to the Philippines at present. These regiments are to take the place of regiments in the Philippines to be brought home, which have been serving there three years or more and the terms of the enlistment of the men about to expire. The order will not interfere with the department's plans for reducing the army in the Philippines.

The regiments which are to be returned as soon as the transports are ready, are the Fourth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty second infantry. These regiments have been longest in the islands.

Roosevelt to Open Exposition.

Washington, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt was today invited to attend the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition to be held in Charleston beginning December 2. The president said that he would attend if public business would permit. The committee told the president that he could set his own date but suggested February 12, Lincoln's birthday. This caught the president's attention and he said he would attend on that day if possible. The president promised to open the exposition on December 2d by touching a button in the White House.

A Convict Killed.

A negro convict, Johnson by name and one of the recent recruits to the chain gang was killed late Tuesday afternoon by guard James Windham. The facts as learned are that while returning to camp Tuesday afternoon near old Taw Caw church in the Summerton section, Mr. Windham who was in the front part of the cart, had his attention directed behind him by a suspicious noise, and on turning round found that the negro had an axe raised above his head ready to strike. Mr. Windham seized the axe, and in the scuffle both fell out of the cart, and Mr. Windham seized an implement and dealt the fellow a blow on the head which killed him. Coroner Brewer went down yesterday morning to hold the inquest. The affair is to be regretted, and no doubt Mr. Windham hates that he was forced to thus defend himself.—Manning Farmer.

Subscriptions are being taken in Rock Hill and Yorkville for permanent improvement of the roads. It is proposed to do some model road building between the two towns.

THE FATE OF MISS STONE.

It is the Impression in Sofia That the Captive Missionary is Dead.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—The Russian foreign office is still co-operating heartily with the United States officials in the efforts to obtain the release of Miss Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Madame Tsilka, who were captured by brigands on September 3. M. Bakmetieff, the Russian representative at Sofia, who is married to an American is displaying energy in co-operating with United States Consul Dickinson, of Constantinople. In government circles at Sofia the impression appears to be that Miss Stone is dead. Measures are being taken by Dickinson and M. Bakmetieff. Mr. Dickinson is trying to learn definitely whether she is alive or not.

Constantinople, Oct. 29.—Spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States legation here, and W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American mission at Constantinople, had a long conference on the subject of Miss Stone today. The information from the missionaries who are near the brigands' retreat is far from satisfactory.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 29.—United States Consul Dickinson has left here for Samokov in order to be able to superintend more closely the measures to be taken for the release of Miss Ellen Stone and her companion, Madame Tsilka.

Death of Col. N. H. Davis.

Greenville, Oct. 28.—Col. Nathan H. Davis died here yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in his 81st year. Col. Davis was one of the most perfect types of the olden time gentleman, a man of culture, loved and honored by all who knew him. He was born at Monticello, Fairfield county. He was a lawyer by profession. During the California gold fever he went to the Pacific coast and amassed considerable property. While living in California he was appointed to a judgeship and took a leading part in suppressing the brutal lawlessness in the early days of that State. He served as private secretary to his brother, James B. Davis, who was United States minister to Turkey. During the Confederate war he served on the staff of Gen. Hampton and was a gallant soldier, having the confidence of his commander and the love of his comrades. He came to Greenville after the war and made his home with his brother-in-law, Theo. J. C. Furman. When A. M. Howell bought the Greenville News Col. Davis was employed as editor.

While in this position he wrote a series of editorials predicting the wonderful future of this city, which at the time were considered by many as fanciful prophecies. His predictions have been more than realized and he lived to see the village grow to a live, throbbing, active city. He took great interest in agriculture and gave considerable time to the study of improvement of agricultural machinery. He made several inventions which were valuable, but lack of means prevented bringing them into public use. He brought the first Angora goat to this country, believing that the Angora could be a source of untold wealth to the farmer. He nevertheless lost faith in this idea and the present enthusiasm in other States concerning the Angora goat proves that his faith was well founded. He was a man of gentle disposition, true, pure, chivalrous, loving everything noble and honorable, hating sham and duplicity, and his death was peaceful, a fitting close of a pure and noble life. He was buried this afternoon.

R. S. M.

An Ideal Telephone.

It would be difficult to say whether Stockholm or Budapest possesses the best telephone system, but it is quite certain that these two towns are the best served in the world.

Stockholm possesses an installation of about 40,000 telephones. In other words, nearly every shop and private house possesses an instrument, and the system is so extensive that conversation is not only possible, but easy, over a radius of about 50 miles around the city.

Budapest, in addition to being regularly served with ordinary telephones, possesses a unique system, the Telefon Hirmondo, which practically performs the function of a newspaper. News is received at all hours of the day in the central office, and, after being edited and condensed, is reported over the wires to some 7,000 subscribers, who can listen to it in their own sitting room at stated intervals during the day. The system has proved not only a public convenience, but also a great commercial success.

Raise no Wheat in 1902.

Independence, Kan., Oct. 29.—A gigantic scheme is proposed in southern Kansas to run up the price of wheat next year. It is original with B. H. Giger and other wheat raisers of this city, and they hope to include in it all the farmers of the wheat belt of the country. Their plan is to have every farmer sign an agreement not to raise an acre of wheat in 1902 and thus force up the price of wheat. Each farmer will be asked to contribute \$1 toward advancing the cause when he signs the agreement.

There is said to be no politics in this proposed organization, which the promoters say is spreading rapidly.

Frank N. Jordan, the defaulting assistant postmaster at Greenville, has been sentenced to nine months in jail and a fine of \$1,178.34, the amount of shortage. A petition for pardon has been started.

"Ik Marvel" Dying.

Word comes from New Haven, Conn., that Donald G. Mitchell, better and more lovingly known by another generation as "Ik Marvel," is rapidly nearing his end. The venerable author, says the Chicago Tribune, now in his 80th year, is hardly known to the readers of today, and his works, were they produced now, would not cut much figure in these days of commercial publication and nearly universal authorship. In their time, however, few books were more widely read than his, especially "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life," and doubtless there are many today who deny the possession of sentiment and yet indulge it of a quiet evening by the fireside in the enjoyment of the "Reveries."

Mr. Mitchell's life has been for many years remote from the world's activities. It has been without stress or strife, spent in the midst of that nature which he loved so well and knew so intimately. After his graduation he studied law, and from 1853 to 1855 was consul at Venice, but since those days he has lived at his country home and devoted himself to literature.

In the last half century he has produced eighteen volumes, all in the character of essays or sketches, except "Dr. Johns," a sustained novel, printed in 1866, which was not a success. He was not a novelist. His manner was too delicate, gentle and polished for this kind of work. He was in the highest and best sense a humorist, as Lamb and Thackeray were, appealing at once to laughter and tears, and having an intimate knowledge of the human heart and soul.

Fearful Weather for November.

Weather Prophet Hicks has his forecast for November ready for distribution, in which he outlines the weather for the month in fashion that will, if found by experience to be correct, will prove that the old man has his eye on his number.

Among other things he says that for the fact that a Venus period of disturbance is central on the 20th, there are few astronomical reasons why the month should not be placid, and this fact is taken to mean that the month of November is to be a regular hummer, seeing that this is the period of Jupiter, and Venus generally plays thunder with all the elements on such occasions. The usual storm periods are expected to be beyond what they generally are at this season of the year—fluctuations of the temperature are to be more sudden and severe and are to be of longer duration, especially in the North Atlantic and Lake regions.

Beginning with the dates of Friday and Saturday, Nov. 1 and Nov. 2, there is to be a rise in temperature, and this will be followed by a fall in temperature and snow and rain on Nov. 3. A sharp, sudden rise in temperature will ensue, and in the extreme West there is to be a snow-storm. The Vulcan storm period begins on the 6th and extends to the 10th, and on the 6th there are to be thunder-storms, and after that date storms of rain and snow are scheduled to start from the west and to cross the country to the east, preceded by a severe fall in temperature.

Conjunction of the moon and sun with the earth will occur on the 11th, warmer weather will ensue and more snow and rain are to be seen.

Genuine, old-fashioned winter will, according to the Reverend Hicks, begin at this time, and from the 14th to the 20th there will be experienced the most severe storms known for years—wind, rain, snow and all the accompaniments of the blizzard being prophesied by this weather man.

From the 23d to the 26th warmer weather may be expected, but it will be of short duration, and within forty-eight hours after sundown on the 25th there will come a cold wave that will be rapid, severe, and felt in the extreme south and the month is to end with snow, sleet and general destruction to everything perishable.

Constantinople, Oct. 30.—The negotiations for the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary, are progressing satisfactorily, it is understood; but, beyond this, those having them in hand maintain absolute secrecy, as they are convinced that publicity would be detrimental to Miss Stone's interest and safety.

Liverpool boasts of the biggest warehouse in the world. It is 725½ feet long, 165 feet wide and 125 feet high, and is built alongside the docks. It is intended to store the imported tobacco. There are now in bond at Liverpool 93,000 hogsheads of tobacco, weighing 50,000 tons, on which duties amounting to \$90,000,000 must be paid.

THE GREAT BALL GAME.

Virginia Defeats Clemson in Hard Fought Game.

Columbia, Oct. 31.—Undoubtedly the finest game of foot ball ever played in South Carolina, and probably one of the fiercest battles ever fought on a gridiron in the South, was played here today at the Fair grounds between Clemson College and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute of Blacksburg, Va. The result of the great game was the victory for the Virginians with a score of 17 to 11.

There were 5,000 people in attendance and wild enthusiasm reigned throughout the game, which lasted one hour and thirty-five minutes, with two twenty-minute halves.

This game is to be put down in foot ball records as a record-breaker in the South. This for many reasons; first, it was noticeable that the spectators numbered more than any crowd that has ever assembled in South Carolina to see a foot ball game.

The field was full of "orange and purple" and "orange and maroon" ribbons and banners, and the eagerness shown from the start proved the interest of the crowd. When Referee Thompson, of Georgetown University, called "play" the spectators showed as much eagerness as the players and this interest was kept up during the whole game. The two teams of eleven fine men of perfect physique: battled with their whole souls and hearts, playing all the time with that steady and undaunted tenacity that is only characteristic of a foot ball aggregation. This then is the great lesson taught by a foot ball game—the instilling into a youth's nature the power of concentrating his mind to a determination which he knows will only lead to victory by his own effort.

No game in the history of humanity brings out a stronger point of morality than this one of tugging away with bulldog tenacity and fierceness when the game is actually being fought out as a "battle royal." To see these sturdy youths buck the line, which is an opposition like a stone wall, and probably make a long run on some carefully planned trick, and then get up, tired, out of breath and frenzied with excitement and continue to play faster than the eye can follow, shows the real benefits to the play—the exercise of downright pluck and "grit." One of the finest examples of determination and grit ever shown on a gridiron was witnessed here today, when "Buster" Hunter played throughout the game with his elbow bruised to the bone and bleeding horribly. Notwithstanding his painful elbow he played the star game for Clemson.

To one who has never seen a foot ball game the detailed account of bucks, punts, place kicks, etc., proves "rot" and utterly uninteresting, but the game such as played here today should be thought enough of for even the uninterested readers to almost go so far as to buy a rule book and study the game.—News and Courier.

Davidson Defeats Carolina.

Columbia, October 30.—The event of the day was the game of foot ball between the South Carolina College and Davidson College, in which the Tarheel boys won the game and took off the laurels by a score of 12 to 5; nothing being made in the second half. The game was fairly well-attended, but there was nothing like the crowd of last year at the game between Carolina and Clemson. The enthusiasm was kept up throughout the game.

The game was an interesting one, but in the second half it lagged a great deal on account of the many fumbles. There seemed much excitement among the men of both teams and the ball was seen to roll out on the side when least expected.

Davidson made her two touch-downs in the first half. The first was made by Wyman around Carolina's weak end. Rowe made the second on a center buck, and on account of Cogburn's sprained wrist managed to dash 90 yards and land safely.

Oliver made Carolina's only touch-down on a hard drive. He played a fine offensive game, making long gains on bucks.

The good playing of Carolina's whole team was shown to better advantage than Davidson's.

The oldest man in Ireland has just died in Connemara, aged 125, and the oldest man in Albania has just shuffled of the coil after carrying it for 160 years. The cause of their premature deaths is not given.

Hot Rolls,  
hot muffins, hot cakes,  
made with Royal Baking  
Powder may be freely  
eaten without fear of  
indigestion.